

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXIV. No. 1476. 號六廿月二年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1868. 日四初月二年辰戌治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GOSNOLD STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GOSNOLD & GOSNOLD, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND: GOSNOLD & GOSNOLD, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally: WHITE & BAKER, San
Francisco.

CHINA: SINGAPORE, DROWN & CO. Amoy,
Giles & Co. Foochow, DROWN & CO.
Shanghai, H. ROSE & CO. Ma-
nilla, G. KILPATRICK & CO.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.
It is hereby notified that, until further
orders, the China Mail and Overland China
Mail will be the official medium of all
Notifications proceeding from Her British
Majesty's Consulate at Canton.
British Consulate, Canton, April 16, 1868.
D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further
orders, the China Mail and Overland China
Mail will be the official medium of all
Notifications proceeding from Her British
Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.
British Consulate, Amoy, April 22, 1868.
R. SWINHOE, Consul.



Arrivals.
Feb. 25, Peter Rohland, Bremen, barquentine,
74, Basko, Shanghai, Feb. 17, Ballast.
Feb. 25, Allen, Prus. ship, 593, Gromsch,
Sydney, Jan. 3, 795 tons, Coal.—WILLIAM
POSTAU & CO.
Feb. 25, Ada, from Whampoa.
Feb. 25, Iris, Swed. barque, 500, Janson,
Shanghai, Feb. 17, Ballast.—B. HUBNER
& CO.

Departures.
Feb. 26, Malacca, for Bombay, &c.
26, Santa Anna, for Manila.
26, Anne L. Bayfield, for Manila.
26, Poma, for Guam.
26, Paragon, for Bangkok.

Passenger.
Feb. 25, Peter Rohland, 22 Chinese.
Feb. 25, Allen, 39 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.
The Bremen barque Peter Rohland, from
Shanghai, reports the first part of passage
had light N.E. winds and light foggy weather
until Formosa Channel, when had
strong N.W. gales which lasted for 18
hours, then light N.E. winds till arrival in port.

The Prussian ship Allen, from Sydney,
reports fine weather and light variable winds
nearly all the passage. Crossed the line on
20th Jan. in long. 109 E., fine weather and
light N.E. winds; up the China sea had
variable winds until 24th Feb. when had
heavy winds from E. till arrival in Hong-
kong on 24th Feb. 53 days out.

For further Arrivals, New Adver-
tisements, &c., &c., see 2nd page.

New Advertisements.
FOR SALE.
20,000 CUBIC FEET MANILA
TIMBER, to arrive per
French Barque "MARTIN MORTON."
Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

HONGKONG
AMATEUR THEATRICAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.
In consequence of the indisposition of several
of the Members, the Committee
are compelled with much regret to POST-
PONE till further notice the Performance
advertised for the evening of Monday next,
the 2nd March.

H. HARRINGTON NELSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

CLUB LUSITANO DE HONGKONG,
LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of
Shareholders, under Clause 57 of the
Articles of Association, will take place at
the Premises of this Society, (Shelley Street),
on MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 5.30
P.M.

The two annual Directors, under Clause
51 of the Articles of Association, will be
elected on that occasion.

L. J. DA SILVA,
Secretary.
Club Lusitano,
Hongkong, February 17, 1868. 2mar

C. L. VOLKMAN,
Private Boarding Establishment.
26, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hollywood Road, next door to the Hotel
de Europe.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED
the Interest of the "WANCHI STEAM
BARKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
lon.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also CORN and RYE MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sale-
ratus and Cream TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

VERY FINE CALIFORNIA HONEY,
just received, and for sale by
GEO. GLASSER.
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, February 24, 1868. 9ma

FOR SALE.
DOWNTOWN PUMPS
as under
One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP
with Cast Iron flywheel and
handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch
suction plate, with goose neck
pipes and fittings complete.

One 5 1/2 inch Do. do. do.
Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire EN-
GINES, with Hoses complete.
BOWRA & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1868. 1f

PER MAIL STEAMER.
Suitable for Christmas Presents.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, with and
without Cherrywood Stems.
Cigar HOLDERS.
ALBUMS.
Real Havana CIGARS,
etc., etc., etc.

RIEFLER and ZACHARIAS.
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

EX "ATON" and "SIR LANCELOT"
(CHAMPAGNE, First Quality in Fint
) and Quarts.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1868. 15mar

JUST RECEIVED PER "ALBERT
VICTOR."
(Direct from London.)
D. ESSERT CLARET in cases one dozen
each
CHATEAU M. RGAUX, \$15.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, \$13.
CHATEAU D'YSSAN, \$9.
Also,
Breakfast CLARET, \$4.
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, January 31, 1868. 1mar2

Amusements.
CLUB LUSITANO THEATRE.
Thursday Evening,
27th FEBRUARY.

FIRST GRAND AND WONDERFUL
MAGICAL REPRESENTATION,
BY
PROFESSOR VANEK,
GRAND WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

PROGRAMME.
Part I.
Marvellous Experiments of
Witchcraft.
By means of Galvanism, Magnetism and
Electricity.

Part II.
Magnetic Suspension,
Or floating, as it were, between heaven
and earth!

MISS ADELE.
A most bold and wonderful exhibition never
seen nor performed on any stage in China.

Part III.
Brilliant Optical Cyclorama.
By means of a Hydro-Oxygen Gas Appa-
ratus, the voyage through America,
France, Italy, Holland,
Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c., &c.

Grand Comic and Laughable
Museum.
To conclude with the much amusing
CHANCES OF COLOURS.

Prices of Admission.
Boxes to hold six Persons, . . . \$12
Stalls, . . . 2
Tickets to be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAW-
FORD & Co. and at the door of the Theatre
on the evening of the Performance.
Doors open at 8. Performance to com-
mence at 8 P.M.

JOHN WESSLEY,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 25, 1868. 29fe

Amusements.

CLUB LUSITANO THEATRE.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,
by
SIGNORA DE PONTI, PRIMA-DONNA SOPRANO;
SIGNOR RINA, BARITONE; AND SIGNOR
PIZZOLI, PRIMO-TENORE,
(In Costume).
This Evening,
26th Feb., 1868.
At 9 o'clock precisely.
L'ELIXIR D'AMORE.
By Donizetti.
Programme.
Signora De Ponti.
Signor Pizzoli.
Signor Rina.
Signor Rina.

Adina,
Nemorino,
Dulcamara,
Sergente.

Prices of Admission.
Box to hold six Persons, . . . \$18.
Reserved Seat, . . . 3.
Stall, . . . 2.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAW-
FORD & Co.'s Club Lusitano, Hotel d'Eu-
rope, and at the door of the Theatre on the
night of the Concert.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to
commence at 9 o'clock precisely.
Hongkong, February 20, 1868. 27fe

The Band of Amateurs.
73rd Regiment.
BY kind permission of Lieut. Col. G. J.
BURNES, the Band of the above Regt.
will perform on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
26th and 27th Feb.,
at 8 P.M.
at the
GARRISON THEATRE,
NORTH BARRACKS,
The Original Burlesque Extravaganza,
Entitled
"THE HOPE OF A DILEMMA,"
To conclude with the Laughable Farce
"MY PRECIOUS BETSY."

Prices of Admission—
Reserved Seats, . . . \$1.00.
Front Seats, . . . 50.
Back Seats, . . . 20.
Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.

Vivat Regina.
Corpl. E. WALSH,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

Auctions.
RACE HORSES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have re-
ceived instructions from the Owner
of the undermentioned well-known HOR-
SES, to dispose of them by Public Auc-
tion, at an early date, if not previously
privately disposed of, viz—
The Chestnut Sydney Gelding Marcus.
The Brown Sydney Gelding Ratford.
The Bay Sydney Horse Pathfinder.
The Bay Sydney Horse Ramornia.
The Chestnut Sydney Horse Exeter.
With all their SADDLERY and Stable
EQUIPMENT.
Hongkong, February 24, 1868.

WEEKLY GENERAL AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction, at their Sales
Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
28th February, 1868, at Noon,—
Framed Engravings, Brown Linen,
Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black
Silk Hats, Scissors, Sailors' Knives, Jams,
Alarm Clocks, Percussion Caps, Tapioca,
Arrowroot and Jams.

Also,
3 hogsheds OLD TOM.
1 Lithographic PRESS.
50 RIFLES.
An Invoice of Lead PENCILS.
300 dozen Blue Silk Elastic BELTS.
And,
(On account of the concerned,)
4 cases CHEESE.
Also,
50 cases very superior BRANDY.
35 " WHITE WINE.
10 " CHAMPAGNE.
22 " BRANDY.
20 kegs Do.
And,
50 bolts Arrowroot CANNAS.
Also,
45 dozen Amber NECKLACES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots with all faults and errors of de-
scription at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868. 28fe

BOWRA & Co. have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
3rd March, 1868, at 11 A.M., on the Pre-
mises known as STAKE CHURCH, Corner of
Pottinger and Stanley Streets,—
The whole of the Household FURNI-
TURE, WINES, &c., &c., including a
BILLIARD TABLE, PIANOFORTE,
&c.
(Under distraint for Rent.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868. 28ma

Auctions.

NOTICE.
TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION
in Shanghai at the end of February
the two well known BARKENTINES
"TALEE" and "KEWKEE" (A 1-14
years) now 3 years old, with a full and
complete Inventory, carrying about 500
Tons of Cargo each on 10 feet draft.
136-5/10 feet in length.
28-3/10 " in breadth.
12-2/10 " in depth of hold.
342-30/100 Tonnage Register.
509-15/100 Tons builder's measurement.
Framework, Iron and Wood composite
built.
29fe

NOTICE.
THE departure of the Company's steam-
ship "CAMBODGE" is postponed
until shortly after the arrival of the steam-
er "DUPELIX" from Shanghai.
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, February 24, 1868.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES,
ALSO,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.

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AND CALCUTTA.

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C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, February 24, 1868.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES,
ALSO,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.

THE departure of the Company's steam-
ship "

Notices to Consignees.

"BELTED WILLY" from LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 24, 1868.

"CARMARTHENSHIRE" from LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

"VIRGEN DEL CARMEN," from MANILA.
CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named Vessel, will please send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
We have authorized Mr. CHAS. BUNDS to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself in business as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style or Firm of KHAKKEE MAHOMED & Co.
KHAKKEE MAHOMED KUTCHRA.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
AS my Engagement ceases in May next, all outstanding Accounts for the past Two Years must be sent in immediately for payment.
MARY HASTLOW RANDLE,
Superintendent,
Diocesan School,
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. T. KUMMENAUER in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1867.
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY BACON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. H. P. M. WACHTEL and H. A. URMANN ceased to be Partners in our Firm since the 31st December ultimo.
GAYMANS & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.
ROSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself in business as a Commission Agent at Kobe (Hirogo) and Osaka.
WALTER MOURLYAN.
Kobe, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
DURING the absence of Mr. J. H. LADD from the Colony, Mr. T. CUSHING LADD is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.
LADD & Co.
Hongkong, January 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
DURING the absence of Mr. SHERRIFF KURIM from the Colony, Mr. KHAKKEE MAHOMED KUTCHRA is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.
SHERRIFF & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE BOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STURGEON KUMIN and HORNBY DORABEE BHAKROCHA in our Firm ceased on 31st December, 1867.
SHERRIFF & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURGEON in our Firm ceased yesterday by lapse of time.
BOYD & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto carried out by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 28, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

THOMAS & CO.,
General & Commission Agents.
NAGASAKI.

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN HOW CUKVERTON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1867.
A. FERGUSON & Co.

NOTICE.
THE Business will be henceforth carried on under the same Name by the Undersigned.
A. D. MITCHELL,
J. D. MEYERS, and
HENRY FEHRS.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having disposed of the style or Firm of KHAKKEE MAHOMED & Co., and being about to leave the Colony, request all parties having any CLAIMS against them to send them in for payment on or before the 10th instant, and all parties INDEBTED to the Firm are requested to make immediate payment.
ROSS THOMPSON & Co.
Spring Gardens, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
REFERRING to the above, we beg to inform the Public that we have taken over the Business of Messrs ROSS THOMPSON & Co., and trust by strict attention to Business to merit the patronage of the Community.
J. McDONALD & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this port.
H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Foohow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foohow will be conducted by the Undersigned.
J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Ahn,
Peking Anchorage.
Foohow, August 1, 1867.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ANHOLD, KARNER & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO LET.
THOSE two convenient centrally situated HOUSES Nos. 1 and 2, Old Bailey Street, Corner of Hollywood Road.
Terms moderate.
Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wyndham St.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO LET.
AN unfurnished airy ROOM, in the best part of Wyndham Street. View of the harbour.
Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
No. 53, Wyndham St.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

TO LET.
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in West Terrace, Gaine Road.
Also,
Two Commodious HOUSES in Stanley Street, suitable for Business Premises, or otherwise.
Rents moderate.
Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wyndham St.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. C. JAMISON in our Firm ceased on the 30th September last.
The Business will in future be carried on by Mr. Z. BARTON under the Name or Style of JAMISON & BARTON, as heretofore.
JAMISON & BARTON.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. C. JAMISON in our Firm ceased on the 30th September last.
The Business will in future be carried on by Mr. Z. BARTON under the Name or Style of JAMISON & BARTON, as heretofore.
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The Business will in future be carried on by Mr. Z. BARTON under the Name or Style of JAMISON & BARTON, as heretofore.
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Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

New Advertisements.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden,
Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and
Southampton;
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "EMEU," Captain G. N. HECTOR, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave for the above places, on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, at 7 A.M. CARGO will be received on board until Noon on the 10th March, and PARCELS until Noon on the 10th March.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

W. MACALAY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGOLS FEARON, against the above-named HENRY W. HUBBELL, to recover the sum of Five Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixteen Dollars and Thirty-five Cents, for money received by the said HENRY W. HUBBELL for the use of the said Plaintiffs JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGOLS FEARON, and for money found to be due to the said Plaintiffs by the said Defendant on an account stated between them; and it being alleged that the said HENRY W. HUBBELL does not reside within this Island or its Dependencies, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the 24th day of March next, at which time J. S. WATSON, of Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, Master Mariner, is Garnishee.

Notice is hereby given, that if at any time before final judgment in this action the said HENRY W. HUBBELL, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, intitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate process in action at Law against persons absent from the colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this Fourteenth day of February, 1868.
HENRY O. CALDWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Hongkong, February 18, 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGOLS FEARON, against the above-named ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDETH, and RUSSELL STURGIS, Defendants.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Honorable Court at the Suit of the above-named JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGOLS FEARON, against the above-named ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDETH, and RUSSELL STURGIS, to recover the sum of Eight thousand five hundred and sixty-eight Dollars and three cents, for money received by the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDETH, and RUSSELL STURGIS for the use of the said Plaintiffs JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, JUNIOR, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FARLEY HEARD, GEORGE FREDERICK WELLES, and ROBERT INGOLS FEARON, and for money found to be due to the said Plaintiffs by the said Defendants on an account stated between them; and it being alleged that the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDETH, and RUSSELL STURGIS do not reside within this Island or its Dependencies, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the 24th day of March next, at which time J. S. WATSON, of Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, Master Mariner, is Garnishee.

Notice is hereby given, that if at any time before final judgment in this action, the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR, HENRY W. HUBBELL, F. B. HILDETH, and RUSSELL STURGIS, or any persons on their behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance of plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, intitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate process in action at Law against persons absent from the colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this Twelfth day of February, 1868.
HENRY O. CALDWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1868.

New Advertisements.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just received for Sale
A few ERMINE SKINS.
Hongkong, February 13, 1868.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!
GREAT SACRIFICES!!!
SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!

MULLER & CLAUSSEN
BEG to announce that they are Selling Off their stocks of the undermentioned GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—
Black Cloth Dress FROCK and Walking COATS.

Melton and Angola Walking, Shooting and SAC COATS.
Melton and Wincey YACHT JACKETS and OYER COATS.
Alpaca and Merino COATS.
Black Dress TROUSERS.

Fancy Buckskin, Angola and Tweed TROUSERS.
Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.
White and Colored Linen TROUSERS.
Black Dress VESTS.
Buckskin and Angola VESTS.
Merino and Alpaca VESTS.
White Buckskin and Linen VESTS.
Colored Linen VESTS.

A large lot of FINE GOODS, comprising—
Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS and DRESSING.

MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS and FLANNELS, of this Season's Patterns.

Also a new assortment of HOSIERY and SHIRTS of—
LONG CLOTH, with Linen FRONTS, &c.
Silk and Wool SHIRTS.

Merino, Cotton, Lambswool and Flannel DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.
Merino, Cotton and Lambswool HALF HOSE.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE.
Dent's Kid and Driving GLOVES.
COLLARS! SCARFS, TIES, Chokers, BELTS and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS,
Dewson's Boots and SHOES.

UMBRELLAS, Walking STICKS, Cloth and Hair BRUSHES.
PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS,
And a great variety of other GOODS.

MULLER and CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, February 6, 1868.

EX "SIR LANCELOT."
BOOTS, from Burrows of Cookham, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
HATS and HELMETS, from Ellwood and Christy.

Also,
Kid GLOVES, Lisle THREAD and Cotton SOCKS, all the new shape COLLARS, BUREKA SHIRTS, Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, Light Summer TWEEDS and FLANNELS, Turkish Bath TOWELS, Bath SPOUNGES, Hendrie's Choice PERFUMES, Lillie Van LONDON SOCIETY, &c., &c., &c.

S. W. BAKER & Co.,
Hongkong, February 13, 1868.

SAYLE & Co.
Victoria Exchange.

SOLICIT inspection of their NEW STOCK, specially prepared for the coming Season, forming the largest and best assortment of GOODS they have yet offered.

(Comprising)—
Black Glaces, Plain and Fancy Silks, at old prices, Linsey, Rep, Wool Plaids, and all the latest designs for Ladies' Dresses, a large assortment of Evening and Ball Dresses, Embroidered, Printed, and made-up Skirts. Crinolines, Muslin Embroidered and Laces of all descriptions. The newest styles in Dress Trimmings.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, etc. MANTLES and JACKETS.

The Millinery and Dress Making Departments are under the management of two experienced West End assistants. The Tailoring Department is now well supplied with every description of Cloth, for Autumn Wear, including Blue, Black and Scarlet Broad Cloths.

Blue and Black DOESKINS, Naval and Military CLOTHS, 3/4 and 6/4 TWEEDS and Doeskins, Witneys, Beavers, &c. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery of all descriptions. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves from well-known Makers.

TIES and SCARFS in great variety.

Felt Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Matting and Floor Cloths.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery of all makes. Latest Styles.

Household Linens of every description. Black and Drab Felt HATS, Beaver Dress Hats.

Hongkong, September 24, 1867.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
Subscribed Capital, £200,000.
Accumulated Funds exceed £268,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

Auctions.

BOWRA & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, on
FRIDAY,
28th February, 1868, at 3 P.M.,
(Under Summary Court Process).—
A new 6-oared BOAT, 30 feet by 4 1/2, with 2 Masts, 1 new Suit of Sails, Oars, Brass Stanchions and Rowlocks, new Awning, &c.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—
For "YESSO," To-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11 A.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

MAILS BY THE "EMEU."
The Contract Packet "EMEU" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th Mar., at 7 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 10th Mar.; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 10th Mar. until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 11th Mar. will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 11th Mar.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 11th Mar. will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 9 P.M. on the 10th Mar., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

General Post-Office.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of a new Postal Convention which has been concluded with the United States Post Office, the rates of postage chargeable upon Correspondence from Hongkong forwarded through the United Kingdom to the United States of America will henceforth be as follows, viz:—

FOR A LETTER
Via Southampton.
Under 4 ounces, . . . 34 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 1 ounce, . . . 68 "

Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 1/2 ounces, . . . \$1.02
Above 1 1/2 ounces and not exceeding 2 ounces, . . . \$1.36
For every additional 1 oz., 34 "

Via Marseilles.
Under 4 ounces, . . . 42 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 1 ounce, . . . 84 "

Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 1/2 ounces, . . . \$1.26
Above 1 1/2 ounces and not exceeding 2 ounces, . . . \$1.68
For every additional 1 oz., 42 "

Book Packets and Patterns may also be forwarded in future from Hongkong to the United States by way of the United Kingdom. The postage on such Packets will be as follows, viz:—

FOR A BOOK PACKET, OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS.
Via Southampton.
Under 4 ounces, . . . 14 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, . . . 28 "

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, . . . 42 "

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, . . . 56 "

For every additional 4 oz., 14 "

Via Marseilles.
Under 4 ounces, . . . 18 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, . . . 36 "

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, . . . 54 "

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, . . . 72 "

For every additional 4 oz., 18 "

or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three.

All legitimate binding, moulting, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of Books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto.

Every Book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever. No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.
They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1868.

THE SITUATION OF HONGKONG.

The central position of Hongkong as regards Eastern Asia, and its peculiar advantages in the way of a trading emporium or depot have been sufficiently insisted upon. Its location, however, confers upon it one or two distinctive advantages which have not, we believe, been brought prominently before public attention. With a due sense of the general holiday feeling which pervades the community immediately after the despatch of two heavy mails, we propose to devote a few lines to facts which being well known will not require that mental effort to comprehend them, and their importance, which is necessitated by matters of such grave importance as the odds upon "Exeter," or, to take a wider range, the odds at a sweepstake or even the number of coat pegs in a verandah. We need scarcely commence by defining the exact position of the Colony, though we are prepared to assert that fully one-half of our readers cannot say whether it is within or without the tropics. Leaving them to refer to the map for this trifling piece of information, we would bid them observe that by no combination of circumstances could a more fortunate selection as to position have been made for the site of a British Colony. It lies within easy reach of the entire seaboard of China and Japan, and though further removed than Singapore from our Indian and Australian possessions, possesses the inestimable advantage of lying at one extreme of the most magnificent ocean highway in the world. And its character as a terminus—for it is the practical terminus of all the ocean steamer companies from either side of the world, as well as the head quarters of our military and naval forces, confers upon it the peculiar advantage of being almost the only port of Eastern Asia which circulates the elements of general news around the entire globe. Shanghai doubtless sends its local telegrams by both Pacific Mail and P. & O. steamers and they are transmitted to London or New York by both routes. But this colony can lay claim to a more extensive field of operations. The coast news is only habitually summarised and digested at Hongkong, and from this port the entire intelligence which concerns a vast empire and the multitudinous foreign interests involved in its condition, travel eastward and westward to meet at our antipodes. The departure of the Pacific Mail steamer yesterday and of the European Mail this morning has afforded a striking illustration of the vast superiority we enjoy as the grand Eastern terminus of the world. It is no mere gush of self-flattery which enables the Hongkong resident to assert a superiority which is scornfully denied by the inhabitants of the "model settlement." We observe that of late one or two of our Northern contemporaries have devoted their columns to lauding Shanghai and speaking of Hongkong as a sort of mild purgatory. We admit that in some respects Shanghai has the advantage. Its climate may be better, but those who ought to know consider Shanghai as a more sickly locality than Hongkong, and statistics fully bear out this view. Its proximity to the River ports is made a good deal of, but we are not quite so badly off with Canton, Macao, Swatow and Amoy within as easy reach as the Yangtze ports are to the model settlement. In summer the heat of Hongkong is preferable to that of Shanghai, and our winter is far more pleasant, while boating, aquatics, racing and other amusements, do manage to flourish in spite of our "unfortunate position." The truth is that each place possesses advantages and disadvantages which equalize the conveniences of residence. But as regards our greater proximity to the fountains of news, the presence of military and naval forces, and the means of general amusement, we enjoy decided advantages.

Let us then take heart, and while admitting the evils, bear in mind the advantages we possess. The depression of trade has doubtless had much to do with a growing spirit of discontent at the unavoidable drawbacks of colonial life. But with a greatly improved sanitary condition and a hopeful future as regards business, we may anticipate less gloomy views of life in Hongkong than heretofore. The evils have been far more mental than physical, and the absence of disturbing causes will doubtless cause them before long to disappear.

Our Whampoa correspondent writes, under date February 25:—*Atlatas mundanis*, I venture to narrate to you a "fish story" at all events "the head and body" of it, the "tail" not having as yet transpired.

It appears that a short time ago, a number of bumpkins, inhabitants of a hamlet, named Sheak-kow, a place to the North-east of this port, went to a neighbouring village called Kat-sau, for the purpose of purchasing fish. The price and quality of the article in demand not suiting, a quarrel ensued between the persons wishing to buy on the one hand, and those who were prepared to sell on the other. Angry words soon took place, and in a conflict which now took place the natives of Sheak-kow received a severe beating. On returning to their native village, they reported to their fellow-villagers the defeat which they had sustained. It was, therefore, at once proposed that an indignation meeting should be held. This proposition was speedily carried into effect, and at the meeting, which then took place, it was resolved to wage war against their compatriots residing in Kat-sau. This fond contest is at present being carried on apparently with great vigour. Cannons are placed at the entrance of each of the contending villages, and from the booming of artillery which we hear, there must be a vast consumption of powder and shot—even if it be no great sacrifice of life. The one is not yet bearing in mind, however, that as the fighting men of Kat-sau are in number 500 only, and those of the former or opposing village 1,500, it is more probable that the warriors of Kat-sau will eventually have to succumb. And yet, after all, the result may not be in accordance with this conjecture, as we are informed upon the highest authority, "that the race is not always to the swift, nor yet the battle to the strong."

In your issue of 22nd inst, you record an instance of an organised attack on a pawnshop in Canton by 70 robbers, a few hours after the departure of the renowned Cheong from his late seat of Government, and in alluding to the circumstances, you intimate that no such daring robbery did take place during Cheong's tenure of office, and you thereby conclude, and I think with justice, that His Excellency was the only man capable of curbing the turbulent spirits of the provinces. I have no doubt to acquaint you with an instance of a daring act of piracy, which in all probability would also not have occurred during the late Fata's sway. On Sunday morning last, the 23rd inst., a Mandarin boat, containing two officers and 19 men, was attacked, near the first bay, by several piratical craft, containing together at least 60 men. An engagement took place, in which the two officers were killed, and about a dozen of their men placed hors de combat. The weather has been excessively hot here

pose, a result which would be personally most gratifying to himself, as freeing an important measure of police from the embarrassment entailed by the revenue accidentally resulting therefrom.

The report from which this is taken must be received as officially authentic and therefore correct, so far as His Excellency is concerned. We have no wish to add to the official agony His Excellency must feel at the frustration of his efforts to raise a revenue from Chinese vice; but we do wish that there had been something less of the Tartuffian school in His Excellency's explanation. "He had reason to hope," &c., that "a result personally most gratifying to himself," "revenue accidentally resulting" from the gambling license, &c., are phrases that might be paralleled by Mr. Puckniff, and would be, only that we have not a copy of "Martin Chuzzlewit" immediately at hand.

LOCAL.

We observe, by an advertisement which appears in another column, that the Amateur Theatrical Society have been obliged to postpone the entertainment advertised for Monday next.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following notice:—Six your contemporary of this morning, with its usual character of playfulness, places under the Police Report of February 25th the words "A nice position for a Captain," and then proceeds to give an account of one "Charles Stewart," who states that he has been a Captain in the 73rd Regiment. People are at a loss to know whether to laugh at the credulity of the writer, or to frown at his allusions, but of one thing they are certain: that no one unacquainted with the periodical I refer to, will give Charles Stewart a second thought, or his palpal assertions either.

Just so, and therefore this letter is unnecessary, but there is a sort of social guardianship against which every gentleman naturally feels resentful, though the law may not take cognizance of it, and for this reason we give insertion to the note.

The Cathedral organ of Hongkong having been removed and re-built, was formally opened on Sunday last, 23rd of February, by a full Church service. Mr. O. F. A. Sangster presided at the instrument, and much satisfaction is expressed at its capabilities in the renovated state.

We are informed that several of the Macao officials have been suspended from office by order of the Home Government. Their names are: J. B. Gonçalves, 1st Interpreter, who signed the contracts of the Annamites declaring them to be Chinese; F. H. Azevedo, the Superintendent of the barracks, and who examined the Annamites before signing the contract; and the Procurator, before whom the contracts were signed by thousands of the poor Annamites. But the three Portuguese convicted of Pincy and Murder of the Annamites are still at large (on bail of \$500 each). A commission of inquiry was appointed by the Portuguese Home Government, composed of the Viscount do Corral, F. A. Pereira da Silva, F. A. Fernandes (both lawyers), C. L. Souza (merchant) and D. O. Paoloso (merchant). With the exception of one of these gentlemen, who may be influenced by the missionaries, the others are good and independent men. When the commission begins the enquiry, there is little doubt that all the Annamites implicated in the robbery of the Annamites will abscond. The Portuguese Government are much pressed by the English Government.

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He had put down all money received from the licensed gambling houses as equivalent because he had reason to hope it would not be applied to any imperial or colonial purpose.

of late, the thermometer ranging upwards of 80 degrees Fahrenheit at noon. The shipping, within the last few days, has been on the increase at this port.

A LONDON paper contains the following paragraph:—"On the 30th Dec, Captain William Quin, the captain superintendent of the Hongkong Police, who is now residing at Greenwich, being on leave of absence, while walking down London-street, he went to look in the shop window of Mr Kibble, the jeweller. In the front of Mr Kibble's shop there is a raised stone stand. On leaving the window Captain Quin forgot the step down on the regular pavement, and fell very heavily, smashing his wrist, and receiving other severe contusions about the body. He was immediately taken into Mr Kibble's, suffering under very great pain, and shortly afterwards, on the arrival of his nephew, was conveyed in a cab to his residence in Circus-street. We are glad to say that on making inquiries Captain Quin was progressing favourably, under the care of Dr. Purvis.—*London Paper.*"

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHANCERY SESSION.
(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)
Feb. 26, 1868.

The Court met at ten o'clock, and the following Jury was called and sworn:—Messrs Macfarlane, Manger, Erdman, E. Agabeg, Silveira, Chell and Ward.

SETTLING AND WOUNDING.

Lee Atai and Koong Ahok were charged with the above offence. This case, it may be remembered, is the result of a fight between the inmates of a brothel and the managers of a gambling-house located in the same building, situated in Hollywood Road. Mr Whyte, instructed by Mr Caldwell, appeared for the prisoners. The facts are briefly these: The brothel No. 90 to which Mah Achow, complainant, belongs is situated immediately over the gambling-house, and through its floor a chimney-pipe or flue runs upwards from the kitchen of the gambling-house. On the 22nd December, which is the commencement of the Chinese Christmas, this flue was observed to give forth sparks of fire, and complainant poured some water down the flue to check the fire. This at once gave rise to words, and it is alleged that a party of men came up and one hit the complainant on the head with a brass tobacco-pipe. Complainant returned the blow with his fist, when the man with the pipe called down the flue for men with knives to come up. Complainant was out severely on the head, and was wounded in eight or ten places of the body, the severe wound was identified as the man who inflicted some of the wounds.

Mr Whyte, in his cross-examination of complainant, sought to prove, mistaken identity, and produced a man whom witness said he knew nothing about.

Dr. Murray deposed to the facts that the complainant was over three weeks in Hospital, that he was almost powerless from loss of blood consequent upon the above wounds, and that the wounds could have been caused by a brass-pipe, if they were all either punctured or incised; the wound, however, on the forehead might possibly have been caused by the pipe produced.

The mistress of the brothel, who was also out on the knee by 1st prisoner, deposed to the version of the above narrative up to the time that she finished. Mr Whyte, in cross-examination, severely tested the statements of this witness, playfully twisting as to her hair (she is a woman of about 15 or 16 stone weight); but the witness maintained her line of narrative in regular order and similar to what she had told in the Police Court. She swore that she did not see Lum Ahok (man produced) in the room at all.

Inspector Peterson stated that he went to the scene of the row on the Saturday question—Gambling-house was shut, it being Sunday—and that on going inside he saw a partition, between the brothel and the gambling-house, broken through. First and second prisoners were pointed out to him, covered over with quilts and blankets, and he arrested them. After returning, he looked into a wall which serves for the two houses, and there he found the two knives produced covered with blood. There were small spots of blood on the hands of 1st prisoner. He had made some comment to Lum Ahok, by order of Mr Deane.—In reply to Mr Whyte, witness said that he observed no traces of blood nor traces of recent washing. He could not say whether the knives had been sneaked or not; they were covered with blood: one looked now like as if it had been smothered.

Mr Whyte, in addressing the Jury for the defence, said of the house in which the offence alleged took place that he had visited the place himself, and a more filthy, dirty, dismal hole he had not seen for a long time. To all appearance not a drop of paint or water had ever been used upon it since it was built. He believed that there was a lunatic officer in the Colony, and also an officer for the provision and maintenance of order and cleanliness, and he would recommend that a visit to this place should be the first duty performed by the officer whose business it was to see after such matters. The learned counsel then proceeded to lay the facts of the defence before the Jury. Mah Achow and Mah Akung, the two chief witnesses for the prosecution, were the aggressors; they had been drinking, and were amusing themselves in the brothel, when the game-lawyer (Lum Ahok) went to ask who broke the chimney-flue. Mah Achow at once admitted that he did it, and instantly hit Ahok in the eye. Lum Ahok then went down stairs, and on his way was ministered to by one of the girls in the house and taken into her room until his thirst was over. As he stayed so long, his comrades came to see what was the delay; and, on getting into the brothel, were met by Achow, who was then flourishing two swords. One man wrenched the swords from Mah Achow, and the wounds shown by complainant were inflicted in this man's own self-defence. The two prisoners were amongst those who came round from the gambling-house, and attempted to escape. The witness, Achow with the knives. He was sure that he could produce in proof of this statement, facts, they would find that the prisoners had nothing to do with the offence with which they were charged, and that the story of the prosecution was a fabrication from beginning to end.

Mr Whyte was examining witnesses in proof of this theory set up in defence, when

THE NORTH.

The following are some additional items from papers received by late steamers from Shanghai.

(N. C. Daily News.)
Ting, erst Taoist of Shanghai, after serving some time as Panist of Keangsu, has now been appointed Putai; Kuo, the former Governor having been promoted to be Governor General of Hu-kuang. A recently Governor of Chekiang is now Governor General of Fukien and Chekiang. We have no further political news from Nagasaki. Four runts have been beheaded, as an example to others who have been extorting money under threats, lately. A large fire has occurred at Kanquang, which has destroyed an enormous number of native houses.

In consequence of the political changes in Japan, H. M. S. Pearl has been ordered to Nagasaki to watch over foreign interests at that port. She has been unable, as yet, to get over the bar at Wosung, and will have to wait three or four days for higher tides.

(Recorder.)

A correspondent who addresses us per str. Kiang-Loong mentions that an important Consular meeting, at which the British, United States, French, Russian and Portuguese Consuls and H. E. the Taoistai were present, has taken place with reference to the refusal of employment from the Government which the British Consuls will lose 10,400,000; but that it has proved entirely abortive, the Taoistai simply refusing to do anything in the matter.

Mr Sparrow Knight has just arrived from Tientsin, from which place he made the journey overland to Chinkiang. He reports that, according to native information, the Province of Shanghai is at present free from the Mienstai; and that Li-Hung-Chang is said to have heard, and should forever debar Mr Burlingame from holding a position of any kind in the service of his country. Under any circumstances, the precedent is a bad one. It may be a good thing for the United States to have an American so high in the confidence of the Chinese Government; but then plenty of Americans could be found who would do well as Mr Burlingame, and good taste should dictate the appointment of a Minister to the Chinese Government, and good taste should dictate the appointment of a Minister to the Chinese Government, and good taste should dictate the appointment of a Minister to the Chinese Government.

The Hongkong Times of the 15th inst. gives the following pleasing illustration of the mode in which foreigners suffer from the Chinese combination.—In a recent number of this journal we attempted to reveal some of the secret ways by which squeezes might be supposed to be carried on by native servants employed in foreign homes, in imitation of their own more open warfare against the interest of their native masters.

We had occasion to observe that it might be hoped that the appearance of certain expressions, purposely used in the proper Chinese character, would lead to more caution in carrying on these fraudulent operations, in defiance of the determined resistance of their foreign employers. Native clamourousness was too much for us, and the cutting of the Chinese characters was effectually prevented by trickery and combination.

CHINESE ODDS AND ENDS.

On the 30th day of the Chinese 12th month there is carried out the annual ceremony of *foong-yin*, or the sending up of the official seal of every mandarin to the first month of the New Year.

Although mandarins themselves can never claim any proper freedom from the cares of office, yet the employees of yamuns obtain a month's holiday by this excellent custom. To provide for all necessary documents and warrants which may be possibly required during this period, a certain number of blank sheets are stamped in anticipation of these wants. To distinguish these documents it is required that in writing the year's designation, and other particulars at the end of the deed, the four characters *yen-yin-koong-pek* be written to signify, as the words mean, that the document was stamped beforehand, whilst the sheet was empty and clean.

A close examination of such characters as may happen to have been written near the seal. The red ground of the seal, with its Chinese characters and Manchoo duplicates, will then be seen to have the black letters written upon it, instead of the letters being obliterated by the subsequent stamping of the seal upon the previously written instrument.

In spite of all these and other precautions, false warrants and documents are often manufactured for purposes of extortion and imposition. It is curious that in a country where reading and writing are so generally taught and practised, it is not customary to sign documents, but to trust to the sealing as the mode of executing and substantiating legal instruments.

The only approach to the Western plan of signing deeds is in the case of many persons, without any official stamp, attesting some joint instrument, to which they make their mark, which is, curiously enough, identical with our own cross. The Chinese speak of their mark as the proper character for the number 10, which is an upright cross, with equal arms. Oddly enough this binding and attesting act, called *hou-yeh*, may be, and usually is, done by one for all, on behalf of a number of persons concerned. We observe a mark of this mark as the original, or sign of Christ's cross.

It would be curious to find that, on the evidence of the coincident use of this mark by two very various and unconnected peoples, this familiar sign has nothing of the nature of a Christian symbol about it. The probabilities are we think, against this origin, and we shall be content to refer this identity to the comparative facility, and yet sufficient formality, of the attempt at printing or writing, by simply imposing a perpendicular line upon a cross-stroke.—*Hankow Times.*

THE WEATHER IN THE NORTH.

(Hankow Times, Feb. 1.)

In the absence of any very exciting topics afforded by the present dull season of the year, we may be permitted to refer, in terms of mutual congratulation, to the general weather which we are actually enjoying and to the seasonable snow and ice which we have hitherto almost entirely escaped. There has been a threatening of snow on two or three occasions during the past fortnight, but as yet Hankow has been spared both the blessings and the evils of this wintry climax.

In the country around us the weather has been more severe. In some parts of the Wuchang district there have been heavy falls of snow. On Friday, December 27th, there was a fall of 2 or 3 Chinese inches of snow in that neighbourhood, and on January 4th, ult., there were 3 inches of snow on the ground in that locality. The farmers are shrewd enough to have observed that snow, in its proper season, as in their own 11th and 12th months, is an excellent robe for the earth, and all plants growing out of it. Snow may fall up to the third month, answering to our beginning of April, or when the sun is in Aries. At this period, one of the twenty-four solar terms of the Chinese year, called the general character of the weather, the "bright and clear" period, a fall of snow is looked upon as most ominous and injurious. Omens as this is the occasion of the annual filial

mission temporarily, and that it devolves upon Williams, Charge d'Affaires. We should think it did violate the office, and that permanently, as far as Mr Burlingame is concerned; the last clause of Section 9, Article I, of the Constitution, being as follows:—"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State." The State Department has not recently shown any extraordinary reverence for the Constitution; but it seems to us that this acceptance of employment, from a foreign Government, by a Minister of the United States, before the acceptance of his resignation and the arrival of his successor—and, seemingly from the dispatches, without resigning at all—is about the coolest thing of which we have heard, and should forever debar Mr Burlingame from holding a position of any kind in the service of his country. Under any circumstances, the precedent is a bad one. It may be a good thing for the United States to have an American so high in the confidence of the Chinese Government; but then plenty of Americans could be found who would do well as Mr Burlingame, and good taste should dictate the appointment of a Minister to the Chinese Government, and good taste should dictate the appointment of a Minister to the Chinese Government, and good taste should dictate the appointment of a Minister to the Chinese Government.

The United Kingdom Stock was, on the 21st inst., estimated at 78,750,000 lbs. against 89,000,000 lbs. in 1866. Changes of vessels arrived up to date, but not included in the above Stock, with portion of other cargoes only partially included, 7,037,000 lbs. against 4,572,300 lbs. Amount "on the water," advised by the last Mail 35,033,000 lbs. against 31,733,000 lbs.

NEVER ALONE.—A pious cottager residing in the centre of a long and dreary hedge, being asked by a visitor, "Are you not sometimes afraid in your lonely situation, especially in the winter?" replied, "Oh no, for I have the door at night, and I never opens it in the morning."

A POINTED ATTACK.—Having a pin stuck into one.

visit to the ancestral tombs, called *san-fo*, and injurious as the soil should now be dry, in preparation for working and sowing. As we had occasion to observe that the very warm weather was divided into three periods, called *san-fo*, so the cold season is spoken of as *chue-chue*, or nine times nine, equal to eighty-one days, the average duration of the colder weather. On or about the 23th of the 11th native month, answering to the 23d of December in the last year, we entered this *chue-chue* period, and the day is accordingly marked *chue-chue*. Each of the four seasons is marked in the Chinese calendar as having two "joins," and four "breaks," making up the twenty-four solar periods of the year. On Tuesday, February 4th next is one of these great "joins" or divisions, called *ni-chue*, or the commencement of spring. The Sun is then in Aquarius. From the intercalation of the necessary month, once in 32 or 33 months, it might be supposed that this, and other important divisions of the year, was at the mercy of the calendar-makers. They manage, however, to have but one solar term in the intercalary month, and thus the variation is but slight, and the average duration of 15 days for each term, is otherwise carefully adhered to.

We shall have an opportunity of judging how far the sagacity of these Peking managers of Chinese weather has saved them from the mistakes which we know from history their predecessors necessarily fell into. In the time of Yuan, indeed, reckoned the year to have 366 days, and by the adoption of the Metonic cycle of 19 years in 104 B. C., they fell into the opposite extreme of losing time, which has ever since been their characteristic tendency and trait.

From all that we have been able to gather, the climate of Hankow, and the surrounding district has undergone a considerable change during the last few tens of years. The best of summer is not so great, nor is the cold of winter so consistently severe. To use our own language, the year has been more *piag*, or equable in its temperature and other seasonal characteristics. It certainly appears that the regions marked by the growth of the bamboo, and the production of particular fruits requiring a high temperature, are not now coincident with localities known to have been favorable to such growth in former times. The trees formerly reared in open ground, they have now to be massed together and surrounded by wind-walls, forming an enclosure protected from wind and weather.

So much of this change in climate can be referred to a very recent date, that we are disposed to account for it, in part, by the destruction of woods and forests, and all standing timber, by those pests, the legions of robbers, who aspire to the belligerent status of cut-throats. It is known that the share of influence which trees and large masses of vegetation, coming between trees and plants proper, have in the production of climate, is too important to be overlooked. Until the country at large is in the enjoyment of the blessings of good government we cannot expect to see the land replanted with sheltering groves, and general forests, which shall distil from cloud and fog the seasonable showers, and foster the tender trees, each yielding fruit after its kind.

WM. JAS. & HY. THOMPSON'S Tea Circular, dated 9th January 1868, says:—

Since the resumption of business after the holidays, there has been an improved demand, and although arrivals have been considerable, (chiefly from Shanghai,) more firmness has been evinced on the part of importers than of late, and many offers have been refused, the trade appearing anxious to pick out the most desirable choys.

Zouching Congous. Fair of new import has been sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; in medium the transactions have been few; and fine and finest do not show any improvement. *Black-leaf Congous.* Dried been sold at 6d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. of inferior quality sales have been made at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., medium to good 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d., fine 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. *Toughen Congous* have been sold in boxes at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. for medium, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. for fine, in small quantities. *Jeuchings* are slow of sale at late quotations. *Scented Congous.* The market has again been well supplied, and prices have ruled lower; some common having been sold at 11d. to 1s. per lb., and fair at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; good 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. *Scented Orange Pekoes.* Canton kinds do not show any change, but cheaper sales have been made of Foochow kinds at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. for good to fine. *Green Teas.* The demand has been moderate, but prices do not show any further decline, with the exception of some of the common grades of Young Hongs.

A small Public sale, comprising 7,120 packages, was held on the 7th inst. Prices for Congous did not show any material variation, but Green Teas sold rather lower. In Lunan Sale is advertised for the 4th inst., and so far about 9,000 packages are printed.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 28th ult., bringing dates from Hongkong to the 15th, from Foochow to the 9th, and from Shanghai to the 8th November. The French Packet arrived on the 4th inst., with thirteen days' later date. The latest telegrams from Hongkong are dated 15th December. The next China letters are expected on the 13th inst.

The arrivals have been the "Titanis," on the 26th, the "Dumail," and "Helen Johnston," on the 27th, the "Greenader" and "Sovereign of India," on the 28th ult., from Shanghai; the "Grenadier," on the 27th, and the "Seaford" on the 28th ult., from Hongkong. The "Queen of the West" is the "Maiden Queen" are reported off the Coast.

Prices for Congous are unaltered, but Scented Cape and Foochow Orange Pekoes are 1d. per lb. lower, also the common grades of Green Teas.

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